

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

# UNITED DEMOCRACY.

# THE SUN,

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the com-bined fees of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and learless in the cause of truth and right.

THE SUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen pages, as eccasion requires, and is ahead of all petition in everything that makes a newspaper. Daily - - - - - - - \$6 00 Daily and Sunday - - - - 7 50

Weekly - - - - - - - 1 00 Address THE SUN, New York.

BATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1888,

#### The Canadian Railroads.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Pittsburg Dispatch, does not agree with the sition of THE SUN, that the bankrupt and piratical railroads of Canada, constructed and maintained for political and military purposes not friendly to this country, should not be allowed to carry freight from one point of the United States to another free from all restrictions. while our own railroads are handleapped and hampered by the Inter-State Commerce law. This view of the question is condemned as "a scheme to deny to the people of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakots the right, guaranteed to them without dispute for thirty years or more, of transporting their freight to and from the markets by the shortest route. On that right hundreds of millions have been invested in railroads and in the development of the country served by those railroads."

If Canada were a part of the United States, as it ought to be, the Canadian railroads would no longer exist for purposes un friendly to the United States, and they would also be subject to the same laws as our own railroads. Then they would all stand upon a just equality, and the people of Minnesota and Dakota could employ whatsoever lines they might prefer without thereby stributing to the prosperity of a foreign and semi-hostile power, and without striking a direct blow at the interests and institutions of our own land. But such is not the case

If our Pittsburgh contemporary is anxious that the hundreds of millions which the Canadian Government and the British Government have invested in Canadian railroads, should be made profitable at the expense of our own people and our own railroads, we say frankly that it should take Beventer ABNOLD for its hero, and move its place of publication to Ottawa or Winnipeg. An organ of Canadian and British interests does not belong in a great industrial centre of the United States.

#### Cuban Autonomy.

One of the most notable speeches delivered in the Spanish Cortes since the establishment of the present Regency was made on Feb. 1 by Don ELISEO GIBERGA, a young autonomist Deputy from Matanzas. Not only is the new orator treated with singular spect by Madrid newspapers representing various shades of political opinion, on the score of his argumentative and rhetorical bility, but the fact that he was permitted to boldly develop the autonomist programme, and expose with ruthless candor the vices of the present colonial system, is itself recognized as a remarkable event. Now that s are no longer stifled, the hopes of home rulers in the Antilles ought to revive, for by the former refusal to hear them their opponents admitted that they have on and justice on their side.

In his exposition of the intolerable spoliation and corruption which under all changes of political nomenclature have marked the ntralizing method of governing Cuba and Porto Rico, Señor GIBERGA revealed nothing which is not well known to well-informed Americans and to all Spanish politicians. whatever pains may have been taken to screen the ugly facts from public denunciation at Madrid. But it was a new thing to hear flung into the teeth of ex-Ministers of the colonies and ex-Cuban officials the offensive truth that none of them, whether calling himself reactionist conservative, liberal, dynastic democrat, or republican, had ever gone to the Antilles, or sent his friends thither, for any other purpose but to rob and plunder the natives of those islands. So, too, in this country we are familiar with the calamitous effect of fissal exactions and illicit administrative extortion on the industries of Cuba; but never before has the whole press of Madrid, and, inferentially, of Spain, been forced to heed. and challenged to find a remedy for the ruinous consequences of age-long and organized malfeasance in office.

The remedy, according to Sefior GIBERGA. is presented in the programme of the auconomists. It consists simply in turning over the local administration in Cubs and Porto Rico to their own citizens. The laws which you have made for us, he tells the Cortes, would be good enough if they were executed. But you cannot secure justice and probity by statute so long as the executive officials are strangers deputed from Madrid, who feel no responsibility to the people they are to govern. On the other hand, put natives of the Antilles in office. and they dare not violate the laws in letter or in spirit, lest they should forfeit the good will and incur the contempt or hatred of their fellow citizens, amid whom they were born and with whom they have to live.

Señor GIBERGA, upon his part, has no fear that Cuban self-government would eventually culminate in complete political separation. For himself and his fellow autonomists he repudiates any desire or expectation of any such result. Indeed, one cause of the deference and admiration with which his speech was listened to seems to have been the sincere and ardent affection which he exhibited for the Castilian mother country, as well as for his native island. A Madrid newpaper is probably right in discerning another explanation of the impression he produced in the progress made lately within Spain itself by decentralizing tendencies. Although the thorough going Federalists do not at present constitute a powerful party, and although the transformation of Spain into a confederation of its still markedly heterogeneous provinces-a confederation modelled on the German empire or on the United States-may be yet far distant, there is no doubt that the necessity of more fully recognizing local differences and

by politicians of all parties. And evidently, when an installment of home rule for Catalonia, Andalusia, Estremadura, and Galicia shall be granted or mooted, an analogous concession to Cuba and Porto Rico can hard-

It does not, indeed, appear from the speech of Senor Giberga that he is alive to the part which economical causes, wholly uncon-nected with fiscal and administrative grievances, have played in the collapse of cane sugar, the great staple product of Cuban industry. Let us suppose that, so far as local self-government is concerned, the Spanish Antilles are to-morrow handed over to the natives of those islands. Would that undoubtedly desirable reform enable cane sugar to compete with the bounty-cheapened product of the beet root, to say nothing of the possible commercial results of experiments now making with the saccharine properties of other substances? Again, Sefior GIBERGA, although he undertakes to expound the autonomist programme, does not define with precision the species of self-government which he desires for Cuba. Would be be satisfied with as large a measure of home rule as is possessed, for instance, under our Federal Constitution Sunday, 16 and 20 pages, - - - 1 50 by the State of New York, or would be insist upon the ampler autonomy conceded by England to the Canadian Dominion? The capital difference between the two systems lies in the fact that, whereas the Dominion has the right to manage its Custom Houses and impose duties on imported goods, the State of New York has no such authority. Would the Cuban autonomists be content to leave the regulation and collection of customs duties to Spaniards? On the other hand, can we conceive of the Cortes sanctioning a scheme of local government which would permit the Cubans to tax imports from old Spain?

#### Reclaiming Waste Lands.

Nearly all the agricultural lands in our country, that are at present available, have been taken up. There is no doubt that before many years large areas of swamp and other unproductive lands will be reclaimed by processes that many years ago turned similar lands in Europe into fertile fields. Our geological survey estimates that there are 50,000 square miles of swamp lands east of the Mississippi that can easily be drained. We are only beginning to reclaim our large area of comparatively arid lands by irrigation, and our future enterprises of this sort will dwarf all our past undertakings. Prof. PowerL believes that an enormous region in the Northwest now lying untouched may profitably be fitted for the farmer by utilizing a portion of the Missouri and its tributaries.

A number of notable projects for reclaiming waste areas are now in progress in various part of the world. In her sturdy fight against the ocean, Holland has added a million acres of tillable land to her territory; and she now proposes the greatest feat her engineers have ever undertaken the draining of the Zuyder Zee, and this, if accomplished, will add a new province to the kingdom. The scheme involves the long and costly operation of separating the bay from the ocean by great dykes, and then pumping out the water, a work which, in spite of its colossal proportions, is said to be feasible both in its engineering and its financial aspects.

The Australians dream of the day when a large part of the great barren districts of their continent will be reclaimed by irrigation. Inner Australia is a desert only for lack of water, and it is asserted that the reclamation of large parts of these waste lands by irrigation is feasible. The Governments of Victoria and South Australia are making experiments in this direction and they have recently let a contract to a Canadian firm to irrigate 500,000 acres by water drawn from the Murray River. It will be interesting to watch the efforts that will be made to reduce the inhospitable areas in that great southern continent.

Perhaps the most remarkable of recent attempts to reclaim valueless lands are the onses which the French are developing on the northern borders of the Sahara. Tapflow with a deep, swift current from north to south, they have, by means of many borings transformed a strip of the burning desert sixty miles long into a scene of lovely verdure. They proudly call these cases along the Wady Kir a little Egypt fertilized by a subterranean Nile, whose waters unceasingly spring to the surface, wherever outlet is afforded, to cover the face of the desert with beauty and gladness. About 800,000 date palms are now growing there, which nearly 500 artesian wells have supplied with the only element needed for vegetation.

### The True Theory of Blair.

Remarks like this, from the New York Times of yesterday, are becoming common in journals of all shades of political opinion: We should say that the main thing developed thus

far by this queer performance is that Mr. Stain is a national nuisance of a gigantic and phenomenal type. His efforts at legislation in early life, directed toward warming up Arctic waters with the Guif Stream, or something of the sort, was really quite harmless pared with his present brisk handing of hundreds of millions in pension schemes and education schemes, and his introduction of uncalled-for themes of idle and wasteful discussion like the pending one of Confederate soldiers. The question of the hour has come to be What will Blaik do next?"

Several months ago we propounded what is undoubtedly the true theory of Mr. BLAIR's performances. He is crazy, looney, mentally vagrant, moonstruck-as mad, in fact, as either the hatter or the March hare.

That explains all of Mr. BLAIR's performances in the Senate and elsewhere, from the time when he proposed to mitigate the rigors of a Northern climate by turning the Mississippi River into Hudson's Bay, down to his recent demand that the United States navy shall be sent forth upon the high seas to sink with shot and shell the gin-laden ships of Holland and to destroy the com-

merce of Cadiz and Bordeaux. Some people regard Mr. BLAIR as a gigantic and phenomenal nuisance, others as a circus in himself, others as a dreary bore, others as a dangerous person. They are all right, in a measure. He is all of these things, simply because he is mentally unsound and is still at large in public life.

Nothing that Mr. BLAIR says or does next or at any time hereafter will astonish us; for we are perfectly serious when we express our deliberate conviction that he is a person of deranged intellect.

### Getting Home.

"I am very anxious to get home to Cleveland, and I know the others feel as I dothat there is no good in our staying here." Such were the words of Grand Chief Engineer ARTHUR at Chicago the other day. He knew that the great Burlington strike had fizzled into failure.

There can, of course, be no objection to Chief ARTHUR'S going home. The Burlington strike has been a great misfortune to his reputation. A long rest, and the resolve never in future to bite off more than he car chew, should be his helpers in his present time of trouble.

more fully recognizing local differences and At the same time, it is well and it is right interests is beginning to be acknowledged to remember that for a long period of years

Mr. ARTHUR has been wise and conservative, and under his direction the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been a benefit and help to all its members. Whether or not that record is to be "razed quite," and one failure to blot out all memory o his past moderate and reasonable conduct, is yet to be seen. In any event, the locomotive engineers, as intelligent and ordinarily discreet a set of men as are to be found in this country, will not permanently suffer through their defeat in this Burlington strike.

#### Yet They Want to Be Struck.

According to all accounts, the lightning which lighted upon the Capitol on Wednes day filled the souls of the legislators with terror and amaze. Even the jocose and formidable Tom REED, usually too lazy for emotional activity, is said to have been surprised into a double quick retreat into the cloak room. Why the cloak room should be safer from the pointed jests of the thunder clouds than other parts of the Capitol, Mr. REED will probably find it hard to explain.

Even the mighty Senator BLAIR of New Hampshire, whose mission it is to reconstruct the universe, is said to have hidden himself in the vast catacombs of his own bills. Only Senator RIDDLEBERGER, who has so often defied the lightning, remained un-

The twenty-eight red-headed men whose Ochiltreean polls illuminate the Fiftieth Congress, were peculiarly struck, so to speak by the lightning. It caressed and played about their heads like a St. Elmo's meteor a cowlick of flame brighter than their own It was the general impression that they

All or nearly all the members of the House and the Senate were rattled by the electric jag. Yet some of them are waiting and watching anxiously, hoping to be struck and smitten by nomination lightning. 'Tis strange that their nerves should be so weak.

#### Governor Hill.

In all the legislative history of this State there have never been more troublesome and tricky Legislatures to deal with than those which have confronted Governor Hill.

It must be said that the Governor has conspicuously held his own. It gradually grows clearer also that the balance of power has steadily veered to his side.

Patience and persistence are strong characteristics of our Chief Magistrate, and the steady exercise of these qualities shows more and more the wisdom that sustains and guides them.

Chief Justice MORRISON REMICH WAITE, who died yesterday in the seventy-second learned, upright, and competent jurist, and the high reputation and just influence of the Supreme Court were maintained during his administration. In original power he was not the equal of JOHN MARSHALL, or BOOKE R. TANKY or SALMON P. CHASE, perhaps; but the republie suffered no detriment from his occupancy of that high post; and it would be well for the country if we could always be sure of pos-sessing Judges as strong and as faithful as he. The sudden and unexpected death of the Chief Justice puts at the disposal of Mr. CLEVELAND and the Senate one of the greatest

prizes and distinctions that the Government of

this country is ever called upon to bestow. We submit that the New York Times, or dinarily very cautious and commendable in respect of its correctness of expression, is led into error when it speaks of our "new and esteemed contemporary, Mr. ELLIOTT F. SHEP-ARD." In the first place, this is not the right title of the distinguished gentleman in question. He is properly known as Col. SHEPARD. having filled that military post with honor to himself and advantage to his country. Next, he is not new, having lived in this town some forty or fifty years, unless our recollection much at fault; and he is not in the professional sense, a contemporary of the Times. It is true that he has become the proprietor of a valuable and valued ournal, the Mail and Express, and it is that ournal which is the contemporary of our able Mugwump neighbor. This is the distinction to be drawn between Col. SHEPARD and the newspaper of which he has become the proprietor. through the payment of nearly half a million dollars all in one day and in one check. What

beautiful check it must have been! We regard with pleasure any complimentary reference to another newspaper in the columns of the Times, and the tribute it intends to pay to Col. Shepaan is all right. At the same time, inaccuracy of fact or thought, though un intentional, is a fitting subject of such elucidation as we have now bestowed.

Maps of Norway and Sweden have for some time shown a railroad starting at Lules almost on the Arctic circle, running north in the general direction of the north pole, and suddenly breaking off apparently in an Arctic wilderness. The stock of this most northern railroad in the world is probably not quoted on any Exchange, but it is said the road is doing a thriving business, carrying iron ore from the rich Gellivara mines, and, unlike our own railroads, it has met no blizzards or other in fluences hostile to schedule time tables. The railroad hands are without sunlight for severa months in the year, but the northern lights supply so excellent a substitute that street lamps are rarely lighted in Lules, and the snow rarely averages more than a foot in depth. It is gratifying to learn that the only railroad of which the Arctic regions can boast is successful and that it is rapidly being pushed across Lapland to the Atlantic coast of Norway, conclusively proving that the polar regions have caught the spirit of the age and are trying to keep up with the procession.

The Democrats of Tennessee will hold their State Convention on May 9. Governor Bon TAYLOR is a candidate for renomination, but it looks as if he would have harder fiddling this year than year before last. There is considerable opposition to BoB in the Democratic party now, while the only anti-Bons two years ago were the Republicans and the Prohibitionists. Still, there may be virtue in the old tunes yet.

It was a fine sight to see "LARBY" God-MIN pause for a moment in his struggle with his own divvie of unverseity, and turn to rebuke the Rev. Dr. Dix!

The Eastern Argus of Portland is in one sense the organ of the Hon. WILLIAM L. PUT-NAM of Secretary BAYARD's Fishery Commission. The Eastern Argus charges THE SUN with injustice to the American negotiators because we have said that Mr. JOE CHAMBER report to the Marquis of SALIBBURY meant that Mr. JOE CHAMBERLAIN had won the game. Here is the passage in question from Mr. CHAMBEBLAIN'S report to his chief :

"The treaty provides for the full concession of all com mercial facilities to fishing vessels of the United States whenever and so long as the products of Canadian fish eries are admitted into the United States." And here is the Eastern Argus's conception of

the significance of that proposed arrangement "Wacareer the Congress of the United States admits the products of Canadian Saheries into this country, we are to have in return full commercial facilities in Canadiau ports. This is set forth in the protocol. No conces sion is made. No terms are arranged. Everything is left to the discretion of the representatives of the Ameri can States and people in Congress assembled."

Is it possible that the Argus and Mr. PUTNAN believe that no surrender or concession is nade by a treaty which provides for the pur hase by us, at a heavy price, of what had State up to the time when Mr. PUTNAM sat own to talk with Mr. JOB CHAMBERLAIN? Is it possible that Mr. PUTHAM and the Port-

land newspaper believe that Mr. JOE CHAMBER-

LAIN did not win the game when he secured from the American negotiators the formal acknowledgment that we must buy of Canada the commercial facilities which we have been demanding all along as ours by right, and without purchase?

Notice to the Cleveland Leader: THE Sun's cable despatches are copyrighted, and if you do not quit printing them without credit-ing them to THE SUN we will raise a row about it.

Senator SLOATE FASSETT has secured the passage by the Senate of his bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco to minors. Of course the intentions of the bill are excellent, but bills will not prevent minors rom smoking.

Boys like to do what men do. Many of them like to use tobacco. No bill would be neces-sary to keep any of them from reading one of Senator FARRETT's speeches. We notice with astonishment and grief

that our esteemed friends, the woman suffragists, have no word of help or even of sympathy for those poor, despised, and forsaken unfortunates, the Mugwumps. If women are to vote, why shouldn't the Mugwump's vote be allowed to count, too?

Governor JEREMIAH RUSE, that fine old Wisconsin Ironsides, seems to be considered a big chief at Washington, which town he is at present adorning. Mr. Rusk is said to be a candidate for the Presidency. Possibly he is. Any way, 'tie a dear old hustler. For a picturesque, white-and-dark-horse ticket, we name: For President-THOMAS PORTERHOUSE OCHIL-TREE of Texas.

For Vice-President-JEBEMIAH RUSE of Wis-Platform-Tom and Jerry.

That would be a warm and warming ticket. Mr. JAMES W. HUSTED'S touching appeal for "the American Sabbath" is the finest piece of humor he has published for some moons. Mr. HUSTED personally never takes a drink on Sunday unless he wants to and has the stuff

#### REPORTER SHEPARD'S FIRST EFFORT. Pleasantly the Able Colonel Titliates his Eloquent, Witty, Charming Hosts.

From Tun Bun of Festerday. At the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church last night a reception was given to the Rev. Dr. James M. King, who is closing his pastorate. Between two of the speeches Cet. and Editor Elliott F. Shepard entered the church and took a back seat, instead of Joining the other reporters at the table in front. Dr. King, however, spled the Colonel and brought him to the reporters' table.

From the Mail and Express Yesterday Afterno The Park Avenue M. E. Church last night bade fare-well to their [sic.] old pastor, the Rev. Dr. James M. King, although, as is often the case upon other boards, the Dector will have another last appearance, for he is to preach there next Sunday. The President of the even ng. John D. Stayback, was at his best. Ruling Eide the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer made an elequent address, and the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley a with speech. Mr. John T. Young read the brief and pithy address of the congregation. Misses Edith Wendell, soprano, and Rills E. Brenson, contraito, charmed everybody. The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur baptises the whole audience with an outpouring of patri-elic, frolernal, Christian centiment. The Hon John Jay, a an ernate, classical and powerful address, reminde the community of its great debt of obligation to Dr. King for his services in behalf of the common schools and against the Jesuits. Mr. Jay represents that Protestant Spiscopal Church which is at least us high as the Mour

ligations to Dr. King for his services in behalf of the Evangelical Alliance, which as Washington car driver had quite correctly called the Angel gelical Alliance.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk brought down the house several times by declaring the Most and Express the best evening paper published, "clean, pure, real Methodist and Christian." The remarks of Dr. King were feeling and appropriate, and the congregation moved into the church pariors for refreshments, and to shake the Doctor and his life partner by the hand, as if they never would le From the Hall and Express Yesterday Afternoon, Editorial

Page.

The testimonial service to Dr. James M. King, in the Park Avenue M. E. Church last evening, was a pleasant tribute of respect and affection to a widely known and much-beloved pastor. There are rumors, supposed to be well founded, that Dr. King will be Bishop King before

### From the Same Page.

New York, March 21, 1888. EDITOR MAIL AND EXPRESS: The fact that Col. Eillott F. Shepard has come into the ownership of the Mail and Express causes great joy. I know what it means. It is in the interests of clean journalism, with pronounced incerely, Jawas M. King,
Pastor of the Park Avenue M. E. Church.

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL

### An Imposture Practiced in the Name of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I find a communication in Tax Sus to-day, signed W. H. B., in which the following paragraphs appear:

"A few hard facts in regard to the Beecher-Tilton and al should be weighed to counterbalance Mr. reacher's posthumous version."
"Much more might be added to prove that the docuent which Mr. Beecher left in defence of himself is she from beginning to end."

Had W. H. B. a good memory, he would know that there is nothing posthumous about the article he refers a, and further, that so far as at present known Mr. Beecher "left" no defence whatever The stuff the Bergid published in its Sunday edition

van not what it purported to be; it was not found among Beecher's papers by his wife or his son or any one else On the contrary, it was the statement originally made before the investigating committee in 1874. It was printed in full at the time in the *Bernia*, Stw. and all the papers. There is not one fresh fact, not one new work, not one sentence which the *Bernia*'s own dies did not

show fourteen years ago.

That the thick-hided individuals who are to benefit by the lie are centent to have the name of the great preacher dragged again in the mire is evident; that the *Heruid* was badly fooled is equally clear, but that any one so obviously interested in the matter as W. H. B. is, should have failed to recognize the fourteen year-old mess is a mystery indeed.

J. HO WARD, Jr. Posthumous" poppycock! Naw Your, March 22.

### Will Mr. Phoips Mosigo !

From the Boston Daily Adv The way I hear the story is that more than a rear age Mr. Phelpa at the request of the State Depart-ment, submitted a plan for the settlement of the whole ishery controversy. When it got here it was shelved, and not an aliusion was made to it. This buri the Minister par-ticularly, and just now it comes afresh to bim, upon the proposition of this treaty. It is hardly needful to say that Mr. Pheips is understood to criticise the treaty, and by no means to be the man who shall help it along. If we may judge at all upon his letters in the controversy, he took the strongest position of any Democratic mem-ber of the Government. And the statement is made with authority that he feels serry that the United State ever yielded what it claimed officially through the State Department letters to Minister West. But Vermont Democrats do not resign such posts as the Court of St James's offers Americans. And Mr. Phoips will probe. bly stay, considerably disgusted with his chief.

### Growing Plants for the Sick Poor.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The chil-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The chil-dren of the Broadway Tabernacie have been told to bring as their "Easter offering," growing plants to be distributed by the "island Mission for Cheering the Lives of the Poor and Sick" after the plants have done, duty in church. Permit me to suggest that congrega-tions of other churches could hardly do a kinder act than contribute in the same way growing plants to brighten the gisomy hospital wards of the poor children on Eandali's Island, and perhaps also, if the supply should be sufficient of the insane asyluman on ward's and Blackwell's islands. Blockweit slands

Figure 1 slands

Figure 2 states with the collected on Nonday next from 2 until

F. M. Intending contributors will be so good as to
communicate with me without delay. The probable
quantity of plauts in each case sheald be plainly stated,
so that we can judge whether or not the gift will warrant the cost of cartage. Yours faithfully.

Freeident of the Island Mission, 7s Clinton plac.

Naw York, March 23.

The April number of Scribner's Magazine is The April number of Scribner's Magazine is fresh and interesting, as usual, opening with an illustrated account of the Campatin of Waterion by Mr. Ropes, and closing with a philosophical disquisition on Man, by Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Stimuon's novel is continued, and Mr. W. P. P. Longfellow contributes a striking illustrated article on Greek vases, with references to some collections in this country, notably that of Mr. T. B. Clarks, in Porty-fourth street. Gen. Greely writes upon American Summer Research completing with the statement that no Summer Resorts, concluding with the statement that no portion of the Facillo States can be recommanded for summer visitors except a girrew strip along the coast.

DIAZ WILL SPOCEED HIMSELF.

But Minister Bragg's After-Binner Speech is his Favor was Rather Extraordinary. WASHINGTON, March 28,-The Mexicans politely say that the discourse delivered on their politics by the new American Minister, at the dinner of welcome given to him by American residents of the city of Mexico, has the "merit of candor." It also must have had the charm of unexpectedness. Gen. Bragg possibly already loves President Diaz for the enemies he has made. Nevertheless, it is somewhat inprecedented for an American Minister, at the height of a Presidential canvass in the sister epublic, to plunge into local politics and inferentially declare which cause his own Governnent favors. With such a demonstration at the very outset of his new career, Gen. Bragg

is likely to prove an Envoy Extraordinary as

well as Minister Plenipotentiary in a double

Mexico holds her election for President, like our country, once in four years, and the election also comes in the same year as ours. But it occurs in June, and the Chief Magistrate chosen begins his term on the 1st of December following. The Senators in Congress, two for each of the twenty-seven States, and two for the Federal District, which includes the capital, making fifty-six in all, are also chosen for four years. The Representatives, elected according to population, as in our country, once in two years, number 227. The fundamental political law is the Constitution of 1857, coming down from the days of Juarez, the master hand in its framing. He really founded the modern type of popular government in Mexico by pro-

down from the days of Juarez, the master hand in its framing. He really founded the modern type of popular government in Mexico by procuring the overthrow of ecolesiastical and military privileges and the spread of genuine citizenship and free suffrage. This he did partly while hit nister under Alvarez by the suggestion of reform laws affect as Fresident and his noble and successfu struggle against the Maximilian domination of well remembered. Various amendments of well remembered. Various amendments of evolution of 1807, particularly in 1873, hare added to its value.

Gen. Porfirlo Diaz came to power in 1875 as the representative of reform, popular government, and the insligibility of a President to reslection until one full term should have intervened. This insligibility was accured by a constitutional amendment in 1877. Almost immediately Diaz showed, by his extraordinary union of vigor and discretion, that he ranked with the ablest of Mexico Presidenta. He was soon called to contend not only with ollitical intrinues against him by the partisans of Letod and Escobedo, but with troubles forment the Uty of Maxico been more self-restrained than the one at Waasington, the two countries might have been involved in war. How the self-resident is the one at Waasington, the two countries might have been involved in war. But great act, combined with sincers liking for the Union and the self-residency of Diaz, as it has his second, and his energy in lete States, marked the first Presidency of Diaz, as it has his second, and his energy in large self-resident in the partise of the support of Diaz in 1888; but this the Diaz partisans deny. At all events they took the president in the theory of Diaz in 1888; but this the Diaz partisans deny. At all events they took they president the frontiers of outlaws, and he suppressed rebellions with an iron partity of president in party. But his oversident in the modern of the reactionary party. But his oversident in the modern of the reaction and anomality and on the order of partis

#### The Body Taken from the City Hall to the Twelfth Regiment Armery.

The remains of Gen. Paez lying in state at the City Hall yesterday attracted thousands of visitors, among whom were many Cuban residents and South Americans. Mayor Hewitt was among those who showed this mark of respect to the distinguished dead. The Seventh Regiment Veterans and the Eleventh Regiment militia officers were joined in their duty as a guard of honor by a detachment of regulars from Company B of the Eleventh Battery, Governor's Island. The guard at the bier a militiaman and a veteran together at the head and a regular soldier at the foot of the casket was changed every hour. That was about as long as one set of men could stand the statu-

was changed every hour. That was about as long as one set of men could stand the statucague attitude that the amateur and professional soldiers assumed. The regulars rather had the best of it, as they stood at "ground arms," and got a support from the piece that the others, having only side arms, could not get. The floral offers were increased by a wreath of immortelies in the Venezuelan colors from the Seventh's Veterans, one from the Guban Literary Society, and one from Charles Julien, the Dominican Consul-General.

At 7 o'clock last evening the City Hall flags fluttered down from half mast, at which they had waved since Thursday afternoon. The remains at that hour were put in the hearse and followed by the escort in carriages were driven to the new Twelfth Regiment armory. There a soldier of that regiment was added to the hourly reliefs of the guard of honor.

The parade to-day from the armory to the foot of East Twenty-sixth street will form at 10 A. M. The militia will consist of the Seventh Regiment. The regulars will consist of United States from Governor's Island and the marines and saliors from the war ships Boston and Verment.

Consul-General de Silva said last night that the United States flag would be a feature of the fundances of the American people, the Consul-General says, has produced a feeling of deep gratitude among the Venezuelans.

A New Kind of Brooklyn Democracy. A meeting of the Seventh Ward Young Men's Democratic Association in Brooklyn was held on Thursday night. A motion to disband ation, called the Seventh Ward Division of the Central Democratic Association of Kings County, was organized, and William P. Fergu son, who held the same place in the other assocoation was elected President. The movement to organize a central Democratic association was started soon after the last election, and al-rendy several ward divisions have been organ-ized. That it will be independent of, if net as-tagonistic to, the regular Democratic organiza-tion is manifest from these provisions in its constitution:

constitution:

Article 4—No person holding any political position or being a member of the General Genmittee of any political tools what be eligible as a delegate to the association. Any delegate accepting any political post to or become ing any most demander of the accepting any political post ton or become ing any political post to or become accepting any political post to or become accepting any political post to or become in the acceptance of the accepta obta delegata
Article 17—The association may withhold its endorsement of any regular Democratic candidata. The new association has secured headquar-ters in Dieter's Hotel, opposite the City Hall.

### Isn't This a Ridiculous Law

SCRANTON, March 23.—On Wednesday Miss citie Slauch Carpenter of Factoryville and Thomas H. Bastian of Wadsworth, Nevada, were to have been ma ried at the residence of Dr. Stanton, in Fac ried at the residence of Dr. Stanton, in Facteryville. Factorvville is to Wyoming county, and when the marriage license had been produced the efficienting elergyman saw that it had been issued in this county. The law requires the marriage to be performed in the county in which the license is issued. The time between Lackgowans county and Wyoming was only a few reds from Dr. Stanton's house, and Miss Carpenier. Mr. Hastlan and the clergyman got into a carriage and drove over the lium the relatives and rieuga following in other carriages. The liaiter formed in a circle around the carriages of the couple, and then Miss Carpenier and Mr. Hastlan steed up, Joined hands, and were married in the open air.

Wicked Partner Sullivan's Turn. Robert J. Loomis, who was accused of burg-

lary by William P. Eulitran, the partner of John J. Kler-nan, has brought suit in the Suprems Court against Sui-livan to recover \$10,000 damages for false arrest and mallolous presention. Judge Barrest granted an order of arrest under which suilivan was required to give \$2,000 ball.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

## Bavid Bounett Mill.

From the Warnick Valley Dispatch.

David Bennett Hill was born in Havana. Dayld Bennett Rill was born in Havana, vi., on the 20th of August, 1884, and is the youngest son of a family of five. He is of New England stock, both of his parents being natives of Connectiont. They moved to New York early in the present century. Caleb Hill, the Governor's father, got his first start as captain of a canal boat. He was a engenter by trade, and built the boat he afterward commanded, with his own hands. He

he afterward commanded, with his own hands. He could not give his beys many advantages beyond an upright and heseorable training. There was no talk of sending any of the beys to the university, for that was out of the question in his circumstances. Mrs. Itili was a woman of great frees of character and intelligence. To her teachings Gov. Hill says he owes all the success he has achieved in Hfs.

Young Hill was graduated at the Havana High School at seventeen. He made his first start in the world to earn his even living them. He entered a law office as clerk, and while there was advised by Col. John T. Lawrence to take up the study of the law in earnest. This advice was followed. He entered the office of Gabriel mith of Elimira, and by close application to his books Smith of Himira, and by close application to his books he was a year later admitted to the bar, and a month or two after that he was appointed City Attorney. This was in the year 1884. It marks young Hill's em-

trance into politics. He has always been a firm Deme-crat, and sarly became a leaser and centrolling power to the party in his county and district. He made his first speech when he was seventeen years old, while at-tending a political meeting at a small hamiet near Watkins Glea. Some prominent man was advertised to address the meeting, but owing to a mishap he was pre-vented from attending. Hill was there and about 2,000 thers. Not to have the people disappointed, the committee looked around for some speaker. Finally, remem-nering the reputation young Hill had made at school, the committee asked him to take the stand. He promptly compiled, and really actor shed his auditors with the speech he made. Hill's maiden speech made him quite

ty in 1870, when he was but 37 years of age, and was re-elected in 1871. In 1874 Mr. Hill was appointed by Gev. Tilden, with William M. Evarta, Judge Hand, and other prominent men, on the Commission to provide a uniform charter for the cities of the State, but he decimed to

charter for the cities of the State, but he declined to serve en account of professional engagements. In his swn city Mr. Hill has served one term in the Common Council as Alderman from his ward, the strongest Republican ward in the city.

At the expiration of that term he was chosen Mayor of Elmira, leading his ticket largely, although his opponent was a strong candidate and a popular man. For a number of years Mr. Hill was the proprieter of the Elmira Bethy Gaszer, the leading Democratio organic Elmira Daily Gazette, the leading Democratic organ of the scuthern tier, but he has retired from the concern. holding nominally the office of Fresident of the com-pany, a position that entities him to the place which he ids on the Executive Committee of the State Associ-

ated Press of which organization he is counsel.

While other candidates were struggling in the Guber-natorial race of 1882 for delegates, Mayor Hill's friends secured a large majority of the Convention in his favor as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and he was elected to that position on the ticket with Grover Cleve-land at its head, becoming Governor when Mr. Cicveland regioned on Jan. & 1894.

#### Taking a Hand in New York State. From the Albany Times.

It is now said that ex-Mayor Grace is to figure a the Administration candidate for Governor of this tate next fall. It is quite probable, no doubt, that the Administration is disposed to put its fist into State af-fairs. President Arthur did so in 1882. It is always a iss the opportunity for worlds.

A Southern Man for Vice-President.

From the Charleston World. If our next Vice-President is to come from he Gid Dominion, we would respectfully suggest to the National Democratic Convention the name of Gen Fits Hugh Lee. Coleman of California

From the Sufalo Courier.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Some of the Pacific oast politicians who attended the meeting of the Na ional Committee, talked more than was goed for them gainst the Administration. This talk not only pre-cented the Convention from going to San Francisco, but diminished Coleman's chances of going on the ticket There is no doubt that his nomination would strength There is no doubt that his nomination would attenganen the party on the Pacific coast. Ho is an able, honest, clean-handed man, pepular with the business interests in California, Oregon, and Nevada. He is a firm sup-porter of the Administration, and there would be no inconsistency in his nomination

### Gov. Lee of Virginia on Parties and Persons

From the Charleston World.

NEW YORK. March 18.—Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee of Virginia arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Saturday orning. He came on to eat dinner with the friendly

Sons of St. Patrick.

"How do Virginia Democrats stand on the renomination of Mr. Cleveland?" he saked.
"I think," he replied, "they are mostly in favor of
Mr. Cleveland's renomination. I have heard no other
candidate mentioned. The Virginia delegation will prob-

bly support Mr. Cleveland. What is thought of the President's tariff views in the There is a wide divergence of opinion in our State on the tariff question. Many of our people think that the Northern States have grown rich under a pretective tariff, and now that all industries are just getting under way in Virginia, they would like to have the benefit of protection a little while, on the principle that what is 'sauce for the goese is sauce for the gander.' There is also some disappointment over the Democratic party's treatment of the internal revenue question. The Demoratic leaders have been promising to reduce the inter nal revenue taxes, but nothing has been done in that direction. Mr. Mills's bill deca. I believe, centemplate a reduction of the tobacco tax. Tebacco may not be

ment among the tobacce growers in the South is very strong on that point. They cannot understand why it should be taxed any more than cabbages or wheat. "Mr. Blatne was shrewd enough to send a massace from Faris on the heels of Mr. Cleveland's message ad-vocating a total repeal of the tobacco tax. Mr. Sher-man, in a speech in the Senate very soon afterward, took a similar ground. Extracts from both Blatne's and Sherman's remarks on this subject have been prin Sherman's remarks on this subject have been printed on slips and scattered throughout tobacogrowing coun-ties. They have necessarily had some effect. Many planters have said. 'Well, if Mr. Blaine is in favor of repealing the tebacoe tax, and Mr. Cleveland is not, we

secessity, but it is about the only luxury a poor man has

and it should be made as cheap as possi

repaining the tebacoe tax, and Mr. Cleveland is not, we shall vote for Blains."

"Do you think Cleveland can carry Virginia next fall ?"

"Yes. I believe he can: but you must remember that Mr. Cleveland only carried the State in 1886 by 6,000 majority. Then we had six of the Congressmen; but now the Republicans have seven of the ten. But Mr. Cleveland is as strong, if net stronger, to-day in Virginia than he was in 1886 and he shall described. than he was in 1854, and he should carry the State. may say that there will be no division of the Democratic party in the South as long as the colored vote in cast practically sells for the Republican party."

'How would Blaine run in Virginia ?' "Hew would Blaine run in virginia ?"
"Yery well. He would pell a large vote. Me. Sherman would not ran well in our State. We should have no trouble in defeating him in my judgment. I believe Mahone is for Sherman. Sherman, you know, came down to Virginia and made several speeches at Mahone's request when I was running for Governer. They are warm friends, and Mahone will probably try to deliver Virginia delogation to Sherman. Sh helped me than otherwise by his speeches in Virginia. The e are a good many Republicans to Virginia who dis-like Mahone, and will vote with the Democrate rather

#### han advance Mahone or any of his schemes." A Verdict Against Actor Emil Thomas. Emil Thomas, a German actor, came to this

Emil Thomas a German actor, came to this country in January 1897, is fill an engagement at the Thalla Theatra. While playing there he signed a contract with Richards. Webb & Wachsman, theatrical agents in Chicago. He was to play in Chicago and Milwaukes, and was to receive one-third the receipse of the heuse in Chicago and Silou night in Milwaukes. Shortly after signing the contract he wrote the agents that he after signing the contract he wrote the agents that he didn't think he liked the terms of the agents that he didn't think he liked the terms of the agents. And the would therefore refuse to keep it. A strength of the second of the second that he would therefore refuse to keep it. A strength of the second about the return to Germany en a Kerth German Liourd about the return to Germany en a kerth German Liourd about the return to Germany en a kerth German Liourd about the return to Germany en a kerth German Liourd about the return to Germany en a kerth German Liourd about the return to Germany en a kerth German Liourd about the return to Germany en a kerth German Liourd about the return to Germany en a kerth German Liourd about the return to Germany en a kerth German Liourd about the return to Germany en a kerth German Liourd about the return to Germany en a kerth German Liourd about the return to Germany en a kerth German Liourd about the return to Germany en a kerth German Liourd about the return to Germany en a kerth German Liourd about the return to German en a kerth German

Maurice E. Flynn's Very Private Office. Henry Hilton sued Maurice B. Flynn for the rent of reem 50 in the Stewart building for eight mouths of 1887, and got a verdict in Judge Ehrisch's court yes-terday for \$1,108.73. A stay of execution was granted for ten days. Figns testified that originally he hired the room for others only keeping desk room for himself. The same of Austin Gerry & Co., and afterward A. H. Wheeler & Co., appeared on the deor of recon fit. Fignar because was a member of the former first. Maurice S. Fignar squased that his name be not placed upon the directory of the building and it never appeared thereon. Mr. Figna testified that he had coarcely accupied the room at all nince October, 1850.

The Charges Against Paster Windeyer. Vestrymen De Freites. Rivington, and Mo-turray of Emanuel Refermed Church in Jersey City, sent yesterday written charges of conduct unbecoming minister against Walter Windeyer, pastor of the urch, is Bishop Richelson in Philadelphia. The charges out of the recont trouble in the church during side the paster declared the places of the three wester-post of the product of the production to fill their examples and ordered a special election to fill their out in Philadelphia, and the Bishop will render his de-tion before the Zaster Monday according.

You can cure a sore threat with the help of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant a good remedy for coughs, and all threat and lung diseases. \_\_de.

A VERY ANGRY STOCK BROKER. Francis E. Trembridge Threatens to Make it Het for Lawyer Aling.

Broker Francis E. Trowbridge of the Stock Exchange, whom his customer. Lawyer Abram Kling, had arrested on Thursday night, came to the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning with his counsel, D. M. Porter and James I'. Foster. He looked pale and angry. The complainant had been there for some time, and had made an affidavit charging Mr. Trowbridge with grand larcony. As Mr. Kling refused to make any statement other than his affidavit. that may be considered a presentation of his side of the case. He says in it that on Monda. last he was the owner of 600 shares of Riches ad Terminal Railroad stock and 200 shares of Jersey Central stock. These he directed of Jersey Central stock. These he directed Trowbridge to sell, and pay over to him the proceeds, after deducting all items which might exist upon the stock. Trowbridge sold the stock as directed, but failed to pay over about 55.200 belonging to Bling. The complainant alleged further that he had demanded the money from Mr. Trowbridge, who had retused to pay it, and had appropriated it to his own use. The complainant charges also that Trowbridge has appropriated large sums of money belonging to other persons to his own use, and that the complainant believes that Trowbridge is insolvent and intends to leave the city.

Trowbridge is insolvent and intends to leave the city.

The defendant's counsel had a short private conversation with Justice Power, and then asked for an adjournment while they consid-ered the affidavit, which they had not yot seen. Justice Power adjourned the case until Tues-day, and Joseph D. Haight, Mr. Trowbridge's bondaman, renewed the bond of \$10,000 that he had given for Trowbridge's appearance on Thursday night.

Mr. Kling refused absolutely to answer any questions or to talk about the case.

be had given for Trowbridge's appearance on Thursday night.

Mr. Kling refused absolutely to answer any questions or to talk about the case.

Mr. Trowbridge, however, did not hesitate to denounce Kling. He said that he would make Kling suffer, and would not rest until he had received satisfaction for the outrage that had been perpetrated upon him.

I treated this fellow with the utmost generosity," he said, "although I naver saw him before he had me arrested, and this is the return he makes. He sent down here last fail to buy some stocks on margin. He sent \$5,000 for 600 shares of R. T. and 200 shares of Jersey Central. I bought 200 shares of Jersey Central. I bought 200 shares of K. T. at 24, 200 at 23%, and 200 at 23%. All this, with he per cent. commission, amounted to \$5,000 margin he had sent me. The stocks went up so that he could have made about \$2,000, but he refused to sell. Then they went down, and he sent man order last Monday to sell at market price. Sound the market very shaky, and I knew that II dumed the whole stock in then he would lose heavily. So, to save him. I sold it buyer 3, or, to be paid for in three days. That is a regular rule among brokers, and if they did not do it they would frequently be unable to transact business. I sold the R. T. stock at 21%: 100 Jersey Central went at 79, and 100 at 78%. The loss to him was about \$1,400. That left due him less to him was about \$1,400. That left due him less to him was about \$1,400. That left due him less to him was about \$1,400. That left due him less to him was about \$1,400. That left due him less to him was about \$1,400. That left due him less to him was about \$1,400. That left due him less to him was about \$1,400. That left due him less to him says due to solution and then occurred this outrageous arrest. He will find he was not so smart as he thought he was."

Mr. Trowbridge, besides being a trustee of the St. Paul's Methods tepiscopal Church, is a director of the American Sayings Bank, a director of the American Sayings Bank, a director o

### HENRY BERGE'S SUCCESSOR

His Nephew Will Continue the Humane Protection of Dumb Animais, The members of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty Animals, at a special meeting yesterday after

late Henry Bergh, President of the society. was stated by one of the members that the rectors desired to perpetuate the name

rectors desired to perjectuate the name of Bergh in connection with the society, as we as to carry out the wishes of the late Presider and that Mr. Bergh was in every way well it? for the office.

Mr. Bergh was born in this city in 1849, as is a son of Edwin Bergh, who until the disbanding of the lirm in 1842, was congaged in shipbuilding with his brother, the late Lenry Bergh. He received a good education in New York, and until his appointment as a special officer of the society in 1870, was engaged in the real entate business. He has always had abundant means, and entered the employment of the society from natural inclination and a strong desire to carry on the work which his uncle had begun. In 1882 he was elected Secretary of the society in the place of Thomas W. Hatfield. A few years ago, while examining a Broadway stage horse, his unse was functed by a kick, and about two years since his nose was again broken by a ruffien named Mc-Keever, who tried to prevent him from arresting an offender. McKeever was sentence d to one year in the police of \$250.

### BUNBEAMS.

-Forty-three of Iowa's many school houses are built of logs.

—A man in Winterville, Ga., broke the knob off his door, and, not having another, used a coffin bandle instead. There is not a negro in the county that

will open that door.

-"Three removes are as bad as a fire." said poor Richard. If this is true, a family in Knights-vills, Ma., might as well have been burned out 2235 times in the last eighteen yours, for they have moved sixty-seven times. -A Chicago druggist squirted seltzer

water from a siphon on a burn on the wrist of a patient, and explained that it was very speedy and efficacious in its effects, relieving the pain almost immediately and accelerating the cure. -A man in Milton, Ga., who owns a mule hat wen't go, even when beaten with a club, keeps a bag ed and a bag of saud in his wagon. He dis covered that a handful of either thrown at the mule

-The topers of Dawsonville, Ga., found out that Jamaica glurer was a very good substitute for whiskey, the sale of which was prohibited; and ginger drunkards became so pientiful that Dawsonville has prohibited the sale of Jamaica ginger.

-A citizen of Dell Rapids, Dakota, who

thought that he was considerable of a hunter, went out after wolves the other day. He soon struck some tracks and followed them through the snew over the prairie for several hours, and finally found that they were made by three bors. -A merchant of Kirksville, Mo., combines business and principle in the following advertisement:
"Any man who drinks two drams of whiskey per day for a year, and pays ten cent- a drink for it, can have at

our store thirty sacks of flour, 230 pounds of granulated sugar, and seventy-two pounds of good green coffee for the same mency, and get \$2.50 premium for making the change in his expenditures." -In Paris masters and mistresses, it is alleged by a correspondent dreading the criticisms of the servants' hall and desiring comfort in the dining room, have dispensed with the service of waters; tu-

kitches through an aperture in the wall. Dishes come in and, after having made the round, go out on a seri of a small truck. The truck can be stopped anywhere, and see its work admirably, and any amount of art may be avished on it to make it beautifu -Frank McKibben, a well-to-do and industrious farmer of Coffeeville. Miss., pitked up his axe one day in the latter part of January, walked up a slight in-cline from his residence to where all g of pine lay, and stepped up with the intention of splitting it. His son, aged 10 years ran down to where his father was at

work, and, when within ten feet of the log, slipped, the ground being covered with ice, and shot straight under the axe as it was descending. McKibben, it a wild of-fert to save his son, fell off the log on his back, but toe late, the axe sunk in the ittle fellow's head. -One of the oldest citizens of North Stonington is Isaac W. Merier, who is 80 years old. He is in almost perfect health, owing doubtless largely to his ab-stemious habits, for he is of a saving disposition. He lives alone in a little old house, though there are not a few who would gladly care for the old gentleman. This few who would giadly care for the old gentleman. This perhaps is because he is rich. When he was 21 years old be depested \$200 in the old Nerwich Savings Bank, and the sum has been on deposit ever since, and now amounts to a fortune. The only entry in his bank book since the original deposit was made soon after the war.

when the interest was figured up and added to the prin-cipal. Then the telal amount was over \$5,000.

—A watch once belonging to Dr. Francis Cummina a Presbyterian divine of Greensboro. Ga. and new owned after a series of exchanges by his grand-daughter, the only living relative. Mrs. F. H. Irev. wife daughter, the only living relative Mrs. F. H. Iver, wife of Dr. Iver, paster of the Saptiss church in Greenshoro, fell to the Rev. Francis Commins as his part of the spelie of the detachment of wagons of Lord Cornwallig's army, captured by sixteen Whigs in Meckienburg, N. C., during the Eavolution. One of the sixteen led the British into an ambuscade, and the others, building fires all around, and giving orders as if to a large-force, made them believe they were surrounded. Thus frightened, they out their horses icose and fied, after southing the wagons on fire. The Americans rushed in, axiin guished the fire, and got the baggage.

tead a miniature electric railway is laid down on the lining table and centinued on the same level to the